

BAYS AT THE MOON

George F. Richardson Explains the Iniquitous Tariff and

THE ROBBER MCKINLEY BILL

To the Democrats of the First Ward.
George and His Charcoal Chart
Produce the "Figgers."

The Hon. George F. Richardson of Hudsonville, the democratic candidate for representative in congress from his district, and who poses as the poor man's friend and the champion of the rights of labor, addressed a small audience last night in Shamrock hall. It was his first speech delivered in this city since the campaign opened, and it was expected that he would be greeted by a large number of the voters of the city, but for some unexplained reason his hearers were few and scattering. He was accompanied by Captain Dennis L. Rodgers, who spoke briefly after the audience had become weary by Mr. Richardson's array of figures, which had been spread before his audience nearly one and one-half hours. Mr. Richardson's talk was confined to the tariff and the McKinley bill.

His charcoal chart, he unfurled a charcoal chart that he has been using during the campaign and explained how the laboring man has been discriminated against by the McKinley law. He said the value of American products last year was \$3,303,579,191 and of this amount \$947,953,794 was paid to labor, or an average of 17 percent of the whole. The manufacturer, he said, took the remainder by a system of legalized robbery. He argued in the tariff is a heavy weight upon the shoulders of the poor man and again referred to his chart to prove his assertion. The blankets imported last year taxed as follows: Those valued at \$1.48 a pound were taxed 62 per cent and those valued at \$1.48 a pound were taxed at 100 per cent. The cheaper or poor man's blanket was taxed more than that of the rich man's. The speaker quoted snows, flannels, dress goods, etc., in which he claimed the same discrimination was made. He said the advocates of a high protective tariff have their theory upon four propositions, viz: that the foreigner pays the tax, it cheapens prices, increases our markets and makes wages high. He then argued that if the foreigner pays the tax the American is the robber, for according to the statements of the high protectionists, foreigners are paupers. They inargate a scheme to tax them.

Sugar and the Foreigner.
If the foreigner paid the tax on sugar why did the price of that commodity go down when the tariff was removed? Last year was imported \$300,000,000 worth of tobacco upon which there was a tax of \$1,000,000. Did the foreigner pay \$1,000,000 for the privilege of selling his tobacco in this market? The tariff does not make high wages. It is the supply and demand of labor that regulates the wages. There are two men for one job wages will be low, but if there are two jobs for one man wages will be increased. The condition of the poor man will be better by a low rate of interest and a low tariff will produce it. The party that would put the robber on sugar, tea or coffee would be downed at the next election. Will a high tariff make a home market? A man will purchase no more than he can afford. The farmer is a poor customer for the manufacturer, because his products are so cheap and he consumes more than half of them any way. The manufacturer must necessarily cut down the wages of his employees, lessen his force or extend his foreign market.

How is it With Eggs?
The McKinleyites try to make the farmers believe they are getting five cents a dozen more for eggs, but how is it with the poor man that has to buy them? He heard the republican party for the system of convict labor and expressed sympathy for the taxpayers who have to make up the deficit of the system at home. We have a party that professes to protect labor, but labor is compelled to organize trade unions to protect itself from pauper and convict labor. He said the platform upon which he was nominated was for a court of arbitration for the settlement of labor troubles. He dwelt at length upon the saving to the state by the last legislature, placing the amount saved to the taxpayers at \$600,000 by an economical administration and by putting more taxes on corporations. He also promised to work for an appropriation for the improvement of Grand river if he were elected and asked all those who believe in a reward of merit to remember him at the polls.

Nominated H. C. Hochmuth.
H. C. Hochmuth was nominated for representative by the third district popular vote, who held their convention at Rockford yesterday. A. B. Meyer of sparta, was chairman, and H. C. Hochmuth secretary. The other candidates were E. E. Keach of Rockford, and King Davis of Belmont. Mr. Hochmuth was nominated on the first ballot.

Political Paragraphs.
Thursday evening, October 20, the prohibitionists will hold the following meetings: At Edgerton, Judge J. H. Tatum, Pettit's hall, Plainfield avenue; A. B. Cheney, Linton; C. W. Fellows, T. B. Church, South Lowell; W. C. Sheppard and George Rodolfo, Zinner's house, Walker.
N. F. Youngs of Tyrone was nominated by the people's party and dem-

crats of the seventeenth district to the state senate. Mr. Youngs was nominated by the Kent county popular vote for the office of sheriff, but withdrew in favor of McIntosh.

The Young Men's McKinley club met in the Lincoln club hall last evening for its weekly meeting. No business of importance was transacted and the members dispersed and went to Cherry street, where they were drilled in their foot movements.

Calvin W. Fellows will speak at Moline Wednesday afternoon and at Dorset in the evening. On the same date A. B. Cheney and George Rodolfo will speak at Belmont and W. C. Sheppard and the Rev. C. Olsen at the Swedish church, this city.

Thursday evening is the time set for the grand republican mass meeting at Hartman's hall, when Senator Frye of Maine will be recorded to be the greatest campaign speaker in the country, will talk.

George Clapperton will address the eleventh ward Republican Club Wednesday evening. The meeting will be held in the club's rooms, at the corner of Hall street and Madison avenue.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, the democratic nominee for vice president, will come to Michigan to fill several assignments during the latter part of the month, but will not speak here.

The Rev. Charles W. Oldfield will address a prohibition meeting at Corlath Friday, October 21, and C. W. Fellows will speak at La Barge on the same evening.

The Hon. G. J. Diekmann, candidate for attorney-general, will speak three times in this city before election. The dates have not been placed as yet.

William Alden Smith and James A. Coye will address Ada citizens on questions relating to the tariff, Tuesday evening October 23.

The Rev. Charles Oldfield addressed a prohibition meeting at Silver Lake last night, and will speak at Courtland Center tonight.

The Hon. Mark Brewer and Fred A. Maynard will try their hands at converting the unwashed of Lowell, October 24.

George Clapperton and Sylvester P. Hicks of Lowell, will speak at Tallahassee Wednesday evening October 25.

William Alden Smith will make a rousing republican speech at South Grand Rapids Wednesday evening.

Cornelius Van Loo of Zealand will address the tenth ward republicans Friday evening, October 25.

Frank Rodgers and James A. Coye are billed to speak at Alpine town hall Saturday, October 22.

Judge Perkins and M. L. Dunham will expound republican doctrines at Alton Wednesday evening.

Alfred Wolcott and Judge Perkins will address the republicans of Gratian Center tonight.

George Clapperton and E. B. Fisher are billed to speak at Lisbon, Thursday October 27.

Alfred Wolcott and James Coye will speak at Harvard Thursday evening.

Amusements.
For years Charles McCarthy and his comedy drama with some suggestion of melodramatic color "One of the Bravest" has been familiar and popular with a large portion of the lovers of the theatre in Grand Rapids. However there is occasion for additional comment on the production of this play which is filling the Grand this week. The piece has been revamped, and so to speak, much of the dialogue being out and in its stead there has been a new lot of that life which is commonly termed "go" and "gizmo." Throughout the play while the run of the plot has been by no means weakened, the characters are almost continually employed in doing something extraneous in the way of a merry song, a dance or combined in chorus of catchy vocalization. This does in no way detract them from giving satisfactory respect to their serious or comedy work. Mr. McCarthy has introduced this new business because he believes the public like it and the verdict of the pleased audiences at the Grand certainly endorse his judgement. He is still in the role of Larry Howard the bremen the beloved of Rosie and the admired of his associates. His impersonation of Hop Wah, the Chinaman, in the last act is a brief bit of character work that is a credit to his respect. It is most clever in dialect, walk and gesture, artistic and absolutely free from exaggeration. Of William Cronin hardly anything new can be said of his presentation of the courageous, rough and ready Mrs. Hogan, but years in the part do not detract from his energy and he is living as though it was a creation of a week and that he was filled with an inspiration to do better work. Mr. Newton still does the tough "Tiger," who wants to kill everybody on sight. Though a character creation and improbable, it is the virtue of much verve and originality in his hands. Miss Kittie Wolf is a pleasing Rosie, and Mr. Dewey a good-natured and life-like Zeke. The children, the La Martines, are indeed marvelous for their precocity. They have on the stage all the composure and sang froid of well trained players and aroused any amount of enthusiasm for their bright work in characters, singing and waiting. In a word, "One of the Bravest" is better than ever. The first matinee will be given today.

Den Howe set the audience in an uproar at Smith's theater last night in the argument of the Grand comedy "Baby," which was presented by the stock company. The musical act of the Whitney's was neat and out of the ordinary. Maggie Maxwell is bright in her burlesque work and Harry Price a fair German dialect singer. The drama also do a respectable turn, in which they do some versatile work in the matter of dialect turning. There are also the usual turns of serio-comic vocalizing, which means the girls that come out in a burlesque, abbreviated script and go through a repertoire of three songs whether the audience like or no. The first matinee will be given tomorrow.

Charles McCarthy is very ambitious to do something much better than "One of the Bravest," and he has in preparation a spectacular production which will endeavor to reason familiar to the masses, which he will present in a lavish manner. One feature will be the presence of twenty horses on the stage. It will be only possible of presentation on the largest stages. According to Mr. McCarthy's description this play, for which no scene has been selected, will be a novelty and no doubt a success.

Birthday Anniversary.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Clark celebrated a reception to about 150 of their friends Friday evening at their beautiful home on Charles street, the occasion being their twenty-fifth anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were assisted by Mr. Clarence Clark and wife, Miss Minnie Clark, Miss Marie Adams and Zoa Taylor. The decorations were beautiful, being in silver, pink and white. The music room was prettily decorated with palms, and the music from Miss Hughes' orchestra added sweetness to the evening. Refreshments were served in the dining room under the supervision of Mrs. Roman. The room was in pink and white, with amusements. Miss Clark received the guests

"Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, to be had at about the same price as a dish of ice cream," will certainly prove a popular surprise. It is issued from the publishing house of John B. Alden, New York, and is certainly one of the most remarkable products of his famous literary revolution—handsome type, numerous and excellent illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, remarkably beautiful cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments.

"The Golden Rule," a new book by Ignatius Donnelly, is described as being a very singular and curious book. It is one of a series of works, by different authors, written of late to illustrate the great questions of government and reform by means of romance. Donnelly's "Looking Backward," and Donnelly's "Cesar's Column" are conspicuous specimens of this kind of literature, and the fact that both of these books have attained sales of hundreds of thousands of volumes, while the regular novel slumbered unsought on the book shelves, shows that, whether it be an elevation or a degradation of one's taste, the public evidently desires the facts of politics administered to them, mixed up and interwoven with the current of fiction.

This book is of a more cheerful and hopeful nature than the pessimistic picture of universal ruin, "Cesar's Column." At the same time it is not so well written, but bears about it many marks of hurry and slovenliness in composition, and the author may have an excuse for these defects, by saying that much of it he wrote upon his knee in railroad cars, in the interval between stump speeches made during the last spring and summer. Published by Merrill & Co., St. Paul. For sale by all book stores. Price, \$1.25 in cloth, 50 cents in paper.

We are in constant need of encouragement in the arduous task of self-culture; every book that helps to that end is valuable. Among the younger writers who are devoting themselves to the task of emphasizing "the best that has been thought and said in the world," and which is prevalent, few are Miss Reppel's superior. She has the winning accent, the convincing smile, in her pages.

And Miss Reppel, too, makes us love literature, not contentiously, nor querulously, but simply as our friend. Yet she is not content with that. She is a Miss Reppel's superior. She has the winning accent, the convincing smile, in her pages.

Henry James, in his article on "The Grand Canal" of Venice, in the November Scribner, says that to him the solitary gondolier is a somewhat melancholy figure. "He always has a little look of an absent-minded nursery maid, pushing her small charge in a perambulator. I delight in their child-burned complexions and their childish dialect; I know them only by their merits, and I am grossly prejudiced in their favor."

Class distinctions are more decidedly drawn in England than elsewhere in Europe, but the woman all dress so near alike, that the lastest fashions in what class a woman belongs except by that uncertain standard of smartness or shabbiness of attire. When Her Grace the Duchess has finished with her gown it is sold to a dealer and reappears soon again upon the back of some one lower in the social scale. There is of course nothing wrong in selling cast-off clothes, but it seems to me that in doing so Her Grace in some way besmirches her high nobility.—John Gilmer Speed in November Godey's.

Two of the most distinguished students of the tariff and free trade in England will contribute articles to the November number of The Forum. Sir Thomas H. Farrer, for many years secretary of the English board of trade, will write on "English Views of the McKinley Tariff," showing how it has affected English exports; Lord Masher, the latest lord in the manufacturing in Great Britain, and president of the Fair Trade league, will write on "Has England Profited by Free Trade?" to show that it has not.

The soft quill pen which Henry Ward Beecher used in his last literary work is utilized by Edward Bok in doing all his editorial work on The Ladies Home Journal, the pen having been presented to him by the young editor. Mrs. Beecher shortly after the great preacher's death.

"Philip Meyer's Scheme," a paper covered volume published by J. S. Ogilvie and written by Luke A. Hedd, is a dissertation on political economy, addressed to trade unionists. It deals chiefly with the affairs of progress and was evidently conceived to stimulate the power of organization in controlling the labor market. It has no literary merit, but the argument is an ingenious one, helpful, logical and convincing. For sale by bookellers; price 25 cents.

L. T. Meade has written a very unique story called "The Medicine Lady." In these days when the subject of a cure for consumption is so widely discussed it cannot fail to awaken considerable interest, says the Free Press. Dr. Bigly, a rising young practitioner, has discovered a cure for all forms of tubercular disease. The idea is very much the same as that discovered by Dr. Jenner for the cure of small-pox. One must be inoculated with a highly diluted lymph made from the germs of the disease. The doctor experimented on himself and was successful. This, however, is not convincing proof since he has no susceptibility to the disease, and he dares not experiment on one so affected. He dies before perfecting his discovery and leaves his papers with his wife, who is a consumptive, first extending a promise that she will never use the cure. The idea is original, the plot well woven and the book a series of surprises from beginning to end. It contains many dramatic situations and is never sentimental. The character of "The Medicine Lady" is a dramatic, strong and completely admirable. The book is published by the Cassell Publishing Company, New York, and sold by Eaton & Lyon.

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in the lower hall, and Mrs. Adams and Miss Teal upstairs. The guests were received downstairs by Mr. and Mrs. Clark, assisted by Misses Fredrick, Duntun, St. Cam, Fratt, Hawkins, Remington, Donnelly, Bradford, and Messrs. Duntun, Phelps and Lees. Those present from abroad were: Mr. Clark, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Kaskaskia; Miss Higgins, Smith and Freshburg, of Fremont.

After spending a most delightful evening the guests departed, leaving many good wishes with Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Mr. Clark and family will leave for California the first of November, where they will spend the winter.

Charles McCarthy opened in "One of the Bravest" at the Grand last night to standing room, over 400 people being turned away.

The dredge which was purchased to enlarge the channels between Reed's and Fish's lakes, is at work and the work is well under way. The channel will be seventy feet wide and ten feet deep.

Ruby Shattuck, signal operator at police headquarters, has resigned and will enter an insurance office.

The Rev. A. M. Gould, of the Division Street M. E. church, conducted appropriate Columbian services from his pulpit last night.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill of Charlotte, is visiting Mrs. C. S. Hart of No. 299 South Lafayette street.

His, lads and lassies! his away! Nor brook a single hour's delay, If you would carry in your mouth White teeth and odor of the South. Haste, haste, and buy a single font Of the unrivaled SOZODONT.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President—BENJAMIN HARRISON
For Vice President—WILLIAM H. TAFT
NEW YORK.

STATE.

For Governor—JOHN T. JONES
For Lieutenant Governor—J. W. DUNN
For Secretary of State—J. W. JONES

For Treasurer—JOHN T. JONES
For Auditor General—J. W. DUNN
For Attorney General—J. W. JONES

For Commissioner of State Land Office—J. W. JONES
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. R. PARKER

For Member of Board of Education—E. A. WILSON
For Secretary of the Board of Education—J. W. JONES

For Justice of the Supreme Court—J. W. JONES
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